FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 JUNE 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Hundreds of Iraqis were wounded and 150 were killed during "coordinated" Iranian operations in the southern Majnun Islands late 17 June, according to a military report cited by Tehran radio. The same report claimed that Iranian antiaircraft fire downed four Iraqi fighters 18 June over Ahvaz, Ganaveh, and Al-Faw. While admitting the loss of one plane, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that "dozens" of Iraqi aircraft raided Iranian oil and gas facilities, including those located in the Ahvaz and Marun regions, causing powerful explosions.

Iran

A Soviet economic delegation departed Tehran at the conclusion of an official visit during which it was agreed to convene a session of the standing committee on joint economic cooperation in Tehran "late this year" after a 6-year postponement, IRNA reported. An Iranian Economy and Finance Ministry official said the "positive" talks were held in an atmosphere of "cooperation" in which the Soviet delegation indicated the USSR's interest in expanding its overall relations with Iran.

In Ankara, visiting Iranian Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi held talks with the Turkish prime minister, IRNA noted, adding that the latter stressed the importance of bilateral economic and industrial cooperation and disclosed that Turkey will study the possibility of resuming Turkish airline flights to Tehran.

As for relations with France, in a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS*, *"well-informed French sources" denied a UK press* report that France has secretly agreed to sell arms to Iran and discontinue such sales to Iraq. The sources affirmed that French arms sales to Iraq will continue and that such sales to Iran are "absolutely not likely."

Lebanon

Fighting continued around the Palestinian camps and across the Muslim-Christian contact lines in Beirut early 19 June, Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed. In Damascus, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed the Lebanese situation with a delegation of Maronite bishops led by the deputy patriarch from Bkirki, Damascus radio reported 18 June, adding that the visitors said they look forward to a solution in Lebanon "in cooperation with Syria." Meanwhile, Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr met with Lebanese Mufti Hasan Khalid at the latter's house in Beirut, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, which cited Sfayr's statement afterward that he and Mufti Khalid will exert all possible efforts to secure the release of kidnapped persons.

Saudi Arabia

An Arab diplomatic source in Amman cited by Radio Monte Carlo stated that Saudi Arabia is willing to play a bigger role in promoting an Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation and added that the Saudis "may have proposed" to pay Iran part of the $2 million debt for Iranian oil exported to Syria. A Saudi official source confirmed the Kingdom's desire for the normalization of Syrian-Iraqi relations but reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's denial of reports that it has offered to help pay Syria's oil debts to Iran, SPA reported.

In another development, Defense Minister Prince Sultan expressed the Kingdom's willingness to give Kuwait any assistance necessary to help overcome the fire in the latter's Al-Ahmadi oil field, according to a Kuwaiti source cited by KUNA.

Kuwait

A Fire Brigades Department source told KUNA that the fire at Al-Ahmadi was finally extinguished late on 18 June. The authorities have arrested 22 persons in connection with the fires, which have caused losses estimated at around 1 million Kuwaiti dinars, the UAE weekly *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* stated in a report cited by INA.

Egypt

An article in *AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION*'s 16 June edition dismissed as "groundless" *AL-AHALI's* recent report that Egypt has agreed to grant the United States military facilities in Egypt, adding that Egypt's refusal to respond to U.S. requests for such facilities is confirmed by documents released by the U.S. State Department.

In another development, senior Israeli military sources cited by the Tel Aviv newspaper *HA'ARETZ* alleged that Egypt is violating the military agreements with Israel and is establishing a military infrastructure in the Sinai.

PLO

In an interview with *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL* 16 June cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat contended that Jordan is imposing "restrictions" on Palestinians residing in the West Bank with the intention of pressuring them to abandon the PLO and to give allegiance to Jordan.

In further developments surrounding the recent assassination of a DFLP official in Athens, the Greek public order minister rebutted DFLP assertions of a Mosad connection with the killing, asserting that the DFLP has not provided Greece with "a single positive fact" confirming an Israeli link, according to the Athens paper *I KATHIMERINI*.

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BAKHTAR Statement on Mujahadin Leaders' U.S. Visit

LD190618 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0450 GMT 19 Jun 86

["Statement of BAKHTAR Information Agency" — BAKHTAR headline]

[Text] Kabul, June 18, BAKHTAR — According to foreign mass media, a delegation of Afghan counter-revolutionary leaders headed by Rabbani has been on a visit to the United States since June 14. During the visit they were received by President Ronald Reagan, foreign secretary George Shultz and a number of U.S. high-ranking officials. They talked on the so-called prospective development of the situation around Afghanistan.

It is of no surprise that the hirelings of imperialism such as Rabbani, Hikmatyar, Gaylani, Mujadedi and the like are usually going to the White House in order to acquire more money and arms and to use them for the continuation of assassinations, plunder and economic sabotage in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In these meetings, the leaders and official authorities of the U.S.A. praised the heroism of the bandits and their defiance of the alleged occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, promising them military and financial assistance. Such assistance is nothing new and had been given in the past as well.

The scenario of the latest visit does not entail any new subject except the continuation of the efforts for boosting the ever losing morale of the enemies of our people and to give an official status to the Afghan counter-revolutionary leaders who are going to visit four other capitalist countries as well, styled as the delegation of Afghan resistance movement.

Rabbani and his colleagues are reportedly scheduled to meet with members of the U.S. Congress and to participate in the ceremony of laying wreaths at the national monument of Arlington. Not withstanding the report that Ronald Reagan has rejected Rabbani's proposal on the establishment of an official representation of the so-called Afghan resistance movement in the U.S.A., the existing facts indicate that the U.S.A. and its allies are by all means persistently striving to help the consolidation of the positions of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries who are dealt with crushing blows by the armed forces of the DRA day by day and thus to provide them with the facility to officially represent the people of Afghanistan.

The American press has not concealed the objective of the mock show aimed at assisting the Afghan counter-revolutionaries for the setting up of its agencies in a number of countries for drawing ever-wider international support to them.

The said facts have been confirmed under the provisions of the resolution adopted by the session of European Parliament calling on all its member states to officially recognise the so-called Afghanistan Resistance Movement, which is allegedly struggling for attaining self-determination for the people of Afghanistan.

According to Larry Speakes, White House spokesman, Ronald Reagan should have discussed with the counter-revolutionary leaders the questions pertaining to the military circumstances. This testifies to the fact that the U.S.A. is directly giving advice to the Afghan counter-revolutionary bandits, presenting concrete proposals on how they can more effectively and successfully continue their terroristic and subversive activities against Afghanistan and to disrupt the revolutionary order in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. During the meeting with the enemies of the people of Afghanistan, President Reagan has explicitly stated that the U.S.A. is determined to use all means to provide extensive moral and material assistance to them in the future as well.

Thus, the reception of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan in the White House and pledging support to them in public have made all the subjects clear and indicated that the assertions by the U.S. Administration of its concern for ensuring peace in Afghanistan through the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan are quite contrary to the concreate steps taken by it.

The expansion of political, financial and military assistance to the enemies of our country would not only obstruct the evolution of a political solution but would also thwart the implementation of the accord reached over the cessation of intervention into the internal affairs of the DRA and the question pertaining to the return of the Soviet forces which are rendering internationalist assistance to our country for the rebuffal of foreign aggression.

The people of Afghanistan strongly protest against such provocative deal, that is, the reception of the Afghan counter-revolutionary by official circles in Washington and express their deep hated and indignation vis-a-vis such acts of the U.S. Administration. Meanwhile, they caution the U.S.A. and other Western countries, supporting the enemies of Afghanistan, that their plots for undermining the revolutionary order in the DRA are doomed and would lead to no other outcome except causing ignomony vis-a-vis the progressive world public.

Najibullah Delivers NFF Anniversary Speech

LD182227 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by Najibullah, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary celebration of the National Fatherland Front, 18 June, at the Storay Palace in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear friends and brothers, today is a great day and a proud occasion. We celebrate the fifth anniversary of the National Fatherland Front [NFF]. This is a festival of more than 800,000 toilers and true patriots of new Afghanistan.

As a mass democratic organization, the NFF was formed 5 years ago. The major aim and task of this organization is the mobilization of all patriots toward maintaining, deepening, and developing all the transformations which began with the victory of the April Revolution. In the course of these years, the NFF has followed the path of heroic struggle. Its ranks are being developed and consolidated. The number of its individual and collective members is increasing. Considerable experience in work with the popular masses has been achieved. Today on the occasion of the NFF anniversary celebration, we shall talk without false humility and express our gratitude to you, dear patriots, for all the tasks that you have carried out.

We have the duty to look at the future with courage and to recognize all the obstacles which block our progress. I believe that all of us are united in our opinion concerning the necessity to rebuild NFF activity. It is very important that the NFF does not imitate other organizations and you know such an inclinations exist. You, dear comrades, should have specific ways and means, and important aims and tasks. Such aims and tasks exist. The NFF is our mass social organization. Now the whole process of the democratization of life is in your hands. The NFF opens the broad path of participation by the popular masses to the country's administrative affairs.

The PDPA is well aware of the great tasks the NFF members have accomplished in preparing and advancing the matter of elections to the local organs of the state power and administration and the preparation of local councils and jirgas. I would like to recall that the NFF Central Council, with its high authority, has introduced more than 40 percent of its suitable representatives to the DRA Revolutionary Council. The PDPA Central Committee counts on your active participation in the convocation of elections to the state council in the near future. I would like to say now that the role of the NFF in the political and social life of our society will be defined in our Constitution and its authority in expanding and consolidating state power will be precise. You have undertaken many steps for the future progress of the country and international authority.

The NFF must strengthen its friendly links with international society, people of the Islamic countries, the Nonaligned Movement, and all progressive forces of the world. This is one of the immediate duties of the NFF.

In areas where the rights of the NFF have been discussed, I want to decisively affirm that the PDPA Central Committee actively supports all the noble NFF initiatives, [applause] and will enhance its role in the appointment and removal of mullah amama [those who lead the prayer in the mosques], city district delegates, distribution of the gratis assistance from the Soviet Union to our people, and in general in the solution of peasants' issues. For exemple, when we speak about rights, we should remember that our people and revolution — except for misconduct — have given us all other rights. We should all remember this point.

Friends and and dear brothers. Let us think together and discuss the NFF. "National" means that it unites around itself all nationalities, tribes, and clans of the country — that is to say, Pashtuns, Tajiks, Hazara, Uzbeks, Nuristanis, Baluchis, Pasha'i, and all equal and fraternal nationalities. To unite the multinational Afghanistan as a new historic society and a united Afghan nation is one of the fundamental duties of the revolution; and you, more than the others, can accomplish your role in a broad manner in the process of the solution of national issue.

The NFF has the duty not to wait for the people to come to them but to go among the people and explain to them the truth of the revolution and (?objectives) of the national system.

We must unite all patriotic forces; we should unite all the patriots for the victory against the enemy and for national reconciliation and theconstruction of a new society. This is the major NFF slogan. For the sake of peace we are ready for everything: for sacred sacrifice or reasonable compromise, and also for national reconciliation and compromise. There are no such enemies with whom, on the basis of true love, we cannot reach to agreement. Here the NFF has particular possibilities.

We are all familiar now with the word "front" -- a struggle against the reactionary militarists of Pakistan. This struggle is a struggle against international imperialism and hegemonism who hatch evil and black conspiracies against our homeland. This struggle is a struggle against the domestic rebels, bandits, and exported murderers from abroad. "Front" means the defense of the country; an aid for the closure of the borders and for strengthening the armed forces; an end to the shameful desertions; assistance to the families of the martyrs, the orphans, injured, and disabled; and the voluntary mobilization so that the bloodshed is speedily halted. This is another major duty of the NFF. Our front is not only a fighting and combat front but also is a work front.

Long live the NFF, this organization of all national fighters. Let its ranks become broader and stronger. Let the unity of the front grow further for the defeat of the enemy and our victory. Long live the trade unions of the fighting youth and noble women — that is to say, all those organizations and individual members who are being united in the NFF.

Pride to our heroic and revolutionary people!

Victory is ours!

Farmers Exempted From Paying Loan Interest, Fines

LD170709 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul, June 16, BAKHTAR — The agricultural cooperations throughout Afghanistan enjoy full support of the Government of the DRA.

According to the Resolution No. 54 dated 16.6.1986 of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the farmers, landowners, orchard owners and the agricultural cooperatives are exempted from paying interest and fines on the loans taken by them from the Agricultural Development Bank up to the end of the last Afghan year (ended 20, March 1985).

According to a source of the Council of Ministers more than 160,000 individual farmers and about 1300 agricultural cooperatives have benefited from this generous gesture of party and state.

It is the second time during the last three months that the Government of the DRA has waived the payment of interest and fines on the loans disbursed to the agriculturists by of the DRA.

At the beginning of the Afghan new year (21 March 1986) an amount of over 25 million afghanis not paid in due course by the farmers and landowners to the government was also waived.

The total amount of the exemptions granted twice reaches to more than 144 million afghanis.

BAKHTAR Reviews Trade Union Goals, History

LD190643 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Kabul, June 18, BAKHTAR — The trade unions of Afghanistan attach great importance to the enhancement of its activities at the international arena, being a member of the world Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

It was only after the victory of the April Revolution, which enabled the establishment of trade unions on a legal basis, that the foundation of the DRA trade unions was laid on a broad scale. The founding congress of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan (TUA) held in 1981 with the participation of 500 delegates adopted its constitution and elected the members of its Central Council. The total membership of the trade unions of Afghanistan exceeds 270,000.

In order to strengthen the national economy and ameliorate the living standards of the working people, work emulation drives have been undertaken with the initiative of the trade unions of the DRA in most of the production institutions of the country.

The history of the trade union movement in Afghanistan goes back to the mid-1970's. The first trade unions, despite the relentless persecution of their organizers by the then ruling circles, were set up in 1975 in the form of mutual assistance organizations, looking after the welfare of their members on ostensibly charitable basis.

These trade union's nuclei either fully or semi-underground were active in the factories, pre-fabricated house construction unit, and printing press, the total members of which exceeded 3,300 workers.

Further Reportage on Visit of ROK Foreign Minister

Resident Mission Planned for Seoul

BK180435 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Bangladesh has decided to set up a resident mission in the South Korean capital, Seoul, within a short time. Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury told his Korean counterpart, Mr Yi Won-kyong, about the decision during a meeting in Dhaka yesterday. The meeting lasted nearly 40 minutes.

Briefing the newsmen on its outcome, Foreign Secretary Faruq Ahmed Chowdhury said they observed the relations between the two countries should be further developed for the betterment of both the nations.

They viewed the first meeting of Bangladesh-Korea joint commission held in Dhaka yesterday as a right step in that direction.

The two foreign minsiters also discussed the situation in the Middle East and other international issues of common concern. They spoke on strengthening the role of the United Nations in solving global problems.

The South Korean foreign minister expressed the hope that the UN General Assembly under the presidency of the Bangladesh foreign minister will deliver a positive outcome.

Later, addressing a dinner hosted in honor of the visiting South Korean foreign minister, the Bangladesh foreign minister stressed the need for uninterrupted peace throughout the world for improving the lot of the common man.

Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury said Bangladesh is making serious efforts to create an atmosphere of goodwill, trust, mutual understanding and cooperation in the neighborhood. He said the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, launched recently, laid the foundation of a new era of understanding, cooperation and friendship among the seven South Asian countries.

The South Korean foreign minister, Mr Yi Won-kyong, is visiting Jatiya Smriti Saudha [national mausoleum] at Savar this morning. Later, he will call on President Ershad at Banga Bhavan [presidency].

Yi Meets With Ershad

BK181613 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] South Korea has expressed willingness to encourage its enterprises in Bangladesh to accelerate the country's economic development. The intent was expressed during formal talks in Dhaka between the foreign ministers of the two countries.

A joint press release issued at the end of talks said that the Bangladesh side held out assurances of fostering a favorable atmosphere to serve the Korean investment in Bangladesh.

During the talks the two sides noted with satisfaction that the economic cooperation between Dhaka and Seoul has been carried [as heard] to mutual benefit in the spirit of South-South cooperation. The Bangladesh side called for increased scientific and technical cooperation, while the South Korean side said their government is ready to invite some Bangladesh trainees to their country and provide consultancy services. During the talks Bangladesh announced its decision to establish a resident mission in Seoul soon.

The two foreign ministers also exchanged views on regional and international issues. South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong briefed Mr Humayun Rashid Chowdhury on the present situation in the Korean peninsula and explained the efforts of his government for peaceful unification of Korea through dialogue. The Bangladesh foreign minister reaffirmed his country's position that the Korean question should be resolved peacefully through dialogue.

The two countries signed in Dhaka today an agreement on investment promotion and protection. The agreement aims at creating favorable conditions for greater investment by nationals and companies of one state in the other. The deputy chief martial law administrator, Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, and the South Korean foreign minister signed the agreement.

The South Korean foreign minister called on President Ershad at Banga Bhavan today. He conveyed to him the greetings of the president and people of South Korea.

During the meeting the president recalled his state visit to the Republic of Korea last year which he described as very fruitful in strengthening relations between the two countries.

Continuing Reportage on Situation in Punjab State

Chandigarh, Haryana Land Transfer

BK190331 Delhi Domestic Srevice in English 0240 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The union home minister, Mr Buta Singh, has said that Punjab has agreed in principle to transfer 70,000 acres of land to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh and the areas will be identified by Punjab. He was talking to newsmen in Chandigarh early this morning.

Mr Buta Singh said the list of 25 villages furnished by the chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, for transfer to Haryana contains 13 villages which are Punjabi-speaking majority.

In reply to a question, Mr Buta Singh said another round of talks may be necessary to further clarity and doubts. The home minister and the former Punjab governor and Congress-I vice president, Mr Arjun Singh, had a 2-hour closed-door meeting with Mr Barnala till 0300 this morning. They had air dashed to Chandigarh on the direction of the prime minister in a fresh bid to break the deadlock over the implementation of the Venkataramaiah Commission report.

Mr Buta Singh said the meeting provided an opportunity for better mutual understanding. Mr Arjun Singh told newsmen that all the clauses of the Punjab accord are equally important. He said the accord is an integrated document. Mr Buta Singh said that as such it should be possible for Punjab to offer 70,000 acres, including some Punjabi-speaking majority villages as recommended by the Venkataramaiah Commission. The home minister also urged Mr Barnala not to go back on the constructive approach and come forward with proposals in the interest of Punjab and the larger national interest.

Earlier in a letter to the Punjab chief minister, Mr Buta Singh pointed out that the memorandum of settlement signed by the prime minister and the late Akali leader, Sant Longowal, stipulated that the lands to be offered in lieu of Chandigarh under Clause 7.2 were distinct from the boundary clause to be decided under Clause 7.4.

In his letter, Mr Buta Singh said that 34 villages consisting of 45,000 acres offered by Punjab for immediate transfer cannot be considered as constituting territory in lieu of Chandigarh as contemplated in Clause 7.2 of the memorandum of settlement. Mr Justice Venkataramaiah has also pointed (?results) on the same ground, he added.

The home minister said that Punjab had in fact on two separate occasions offered transfer of Punjabi-speaking majority villages to Haryana. Even the letter received yesterday contains the offer of transfer of four major Punjabi-speaking villages.

In reply to a question, Mr Arjun Singh, said Punjab needs good will and brotherhood for the restoration of normalcy and prosperity. He said the Center is determined to transfer Chandigarh to Punjab but it has to be done simultaneously with the transfer of areas in lieu of Chandigarh.

The two leaders have since returned to New Delhi.

Barnala: Transfer Document Incomplete

BK181425 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Punjab cabinet met in Chandigarh today and discussed the draft legislation received from the Center on the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and some Hindi-speaking areas from Punjab to Haryana.

Later, Talking to newsmen the chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, described the document as incomplete since it does not contain the details of the areas to be transferred. He said the state government is preparing a suitable reply to the Center. However, he said a discussion on the draft document will be held in the state assembly tomorrow.

Mr Barnala said no presidential reference in this connection has so far been received. The chief minister said the state government has requested the center to review certain portions of the Venkataramaiah Commission report.

2 Killed, 2 Injured in Allahabad Clashes 18 Jun

BK181559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] In Allahabad, two persons were killed and 2 others injured in group clashes this morning in a locality. Fifty persons have been arrested.

According to the district magistrate the situation is well under control. The administration is keeping a close watch. Arrangements have been made for the supply of essential commodities to the people in the five curfew-bound areas.

Reportage on External Affairs Minister's USSR Visit

For Soviet reportage on Shankar's visit to Moscow, including his meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and an exchange of luncheon speeches, see the South Asia section of the 16 June Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

INDIAN EXPRESS Views Border Talks With PRC

BK141458 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 6 Jun 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Broaden the Agenda"]

[Text] The statement made by Mr Liu Shuqing, China's Vice Foreign Minister, to a delegation of Indian journalists in Beijing, describing the eastern sector (Arunachal) as the "key issue" in respect of which India would need to make concessions if there is to be a Sino-Indian boundary settlement, reiterates a known position.

Boundary talks have been in progress between the two sides for some time and the seventh round is scheduled to be held in Beijing in July or August.

China has long contended that India is in illicit occupation of 90,000 square kilometres in Arunachal but, keeping in mind "actual realities" it was prepared to let the matter rest, as Zhou Enlai said in 1960, provided India accepted the existing reality in the western sector in Ladakh.

India has, however, declined a package deal and has favoured for a sector-by-sector approach which the Chinese grudgingly conceded as a negotiating exercise. So when the eastern sector was discussed at the sixth round of talks the Chinese pressed their claim, vesting it with even greater importance than the western sector.

The difference between the eastern and western sector is that Arunachal is inhabited and of strategic interest to India whereas the "lost areas" in Ladakh are uninhabited and by and large of limited strategic value to it, though of considerably more consequence to China which occupied certain additional areas in 1962 even going beyond its claim line.

Various proposals and adjustments can be envisaged as the relations between India and China need to be resolved not merely territorially but politically.

The disputed areas on either side can be conceived of as demilitarised areas or zones of peace (a concept to which India has strangely not taken very kindly when advocated by Nepal).

The presence of a large number of Tibetan refugees in India who would be prepared to return to their homeland, granted the genuine cultural and local autonomy originally promised to Tibet, is another political issue that is not unrelated to Sino-Indian relations along the Himalayan region of which demarcation of the boundary is only one aspect.

Indeed, this was in a sense the approach underlying the famous Sino-Indian Treaty pertaining to relations between India and "the Tibet Region of China" signed in 1954 which, incidentally, first spelt out the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

A return to that approach would be more meaningful than a limited dialogue on the boundary question alone.

Libyan Businessman Released From Protective Custody

BK181539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text]Speaking on a privilege motion moved by Maulana Wasim Hassan Maqvi in the national assembly today, Interior Minister Mohammad Aslam Khan Khattak told the house that the deputy managing director of Pakistan-Libya Holding Company, Mr (Ahmad Muhammad Ammar), was freed from protective custody on 3 June and handed over to the Libyan ambassador to be sent back home.

He said investigations showed out that Mr Ahmad Muhammad Ammar was working as go-between in providing funds for subversive and terrorist activities.

He said a very special request had been received on behalf of the Libyan Government to pardon him and a mission had also visited Pakistan in this connection.

He added that the government took this step at the request of the Libyan Government.

After the clarification of the interior minister, the speaker ruled the motion out of order.

Nuclear Scientist Acquitted of Charges

BK190247 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pakistan's famed nuclear scientist, Dr Abdul Qadir Khan, has said that a Netherlands court's decision to acquit him of the charges of obtaining nuclear secrets not only proves his personal honesty and integrity but also reflects the peaceful nature of Pakistan's nuclear program.

In an interview in Islamabad, he said that case had no sound basis as it was based on misunderstanding and false accusations.

Comments on Domestic Nuclear Fuel Supply

BK190933 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Pakistan is working on a nuclear reactor that would be fueled indigenously.

In a TV interview in Islamabad yesterday, the Pakistani nuclear scientist, Mr Abdul Qadir Khan, said this will ensure supply of domestic fuel to Pakistan's nuclear reactors in future. Once in this position, Pakistan will not be pressurized to accept unreasonable restrictions on its nuclear program.

It may be recalled that Pakistan has been trying to set up a 900-megwatt nuclear plant at Chashma in Mianwali District for the last 3 years. But Western nations have made it clear that they would continue to oppose this plan until Pakistan signs the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and accepted the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on all of its nuclear plants.

Sikh Pilgrim Delegation Calls on Ziaul Haq

BK180349 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] A 16-member delegation of Sikh pilgrims called on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Murree yesterday. The president asked about their welfare and the facilities provided by the Pakistani Government for the pilgrims. He said that being a Muslim country, it is the government's religious responsibility to look after the holy places of non-Muslims.

The president added that Pakistan desires to establish good-neighborly relations with India and that an exchange of such delegations will help in promoting relations between the two countries.

In reply, the pilgrims said that they are fully satisfied with the facilities provided for them and are grateful to the president and the Government of Pakistan for the proper care of their holy places in that country. A delegation of women Sikh pilgrims also met with Mrs Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Murree yesterday afternoon.

Former Assembly Speaker Forms Opposition Group

BK181415 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] In Pakistan, the ousted speaker of the National Assembly, Mr Fakr Imam, today assumed leadership of the 20-member opposition group in the house. Of the 72 members who voted in favor of Mr Imam on the 26th of last month, a little less than one-third of them have joined in the formal opposition in the house, which had functioned as an independent parliamentary group so far. Mr Haji Saifullah will be the deputy leader of the group.

A spokesman of the group said in Islamabad today that they would organize themselves to coordinate their efforts for the restoration of democracy in Pakistan.

Meanwhile, Pakistan People's Party leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, has reaffirmed her party's resolve to continue to support the 11-party movement for restoration of democracy.

Further Reportage on Seminar of Friday Prayers Imams

Imams Received by Khomeyni

LD181542 Tehran IRNA in English 1420 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 18, IRNA — The leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni received leaders of Friday prayers from across the country at Jamaran mosque here Wednesday.

Speaking at the meeting, Qom's Friday prayer leader and the chairman of the Council of Experts Ayatollah 'Ali Meshkini presented the imam with a report on the outcome of the seminar of Friday prayer leaders which ended Tuesday.

Present also at the meeting were Tehran's Friday prayer leader, President 'Ali Khamene'i, secretariat officials of Friday prayer leaders and relatives of martyrs from construction Jihad of Khorasan.

At the end of the meeting, Imam Khomeyni responded to the enthusiasm of the visitors.

Seminar Concludes; Statement Issued

GF180635 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The 3-day second seminar of the country's Friday imams, which was held in the mosque of Qom's martyrs next to the home of Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, ended its work yesterday afternoon by issuing a statement. The seminar heard speeches from Grand Ayatollah Montazeri, the president, the prime minister and other government and military officials. Friday imams from across the country and other religious personalities took part in the seminar.

According to the Central News Unit in Qom, the statement confirms the remarks made by the imam in which he said the most important issue in the country is the war. The statement also thanks the Hezbollah ummah for their presence in the battlefields and behind the frontlines. The statement asks military officials to arrange the necessary cooperation in training and mobilizing popular forces and, by using their plans and experiences, to lay the groundwork for a final victory for Islam over world heresy.

The statement invites the heroic people of Iran to maintain their unity more than ever under the leadership of the imam of the ummah and to fight against the plots of world aggression which tries to deliver blows against Islam and the Islamic revolution by various plots -- such as military attacks, economic sanctions, the imposed war, the bombing of cities, and finally, the plot to lower oil prices. With the help of all officials and experts, they should strive toward reaching complete independence based on a non-oil economy so that they can disappoint the enemies of Islam as in the past.

By concentrating on agriculture and realizing that it is the main road to independence, the Majlis could try to solve many problems by clarifying the issue of land ownership as soon as possible, so that the path toward self-sufficiency and independence could be made easier.

The statement goes on to say: We, the Friday imams of the entire country, will strive to achieve the guidelines the imam gave on 'Id al-Fitr. These guidelines are always been a beacon of light at sensitive times during the revolution. We announce our readiness and we condemn any efforts to sow seeds of dissent in the unified ranks of the Muslim people of Iran and among the country's government and military officials. We ask those serving the people to provide better methods for the people to participate in cultural and commercial affairs with government supervision, which has been approved by the imam of the ummah.

Another section of the statement issued by the Friday imams prays for a long life for the imam of the ummah and confirms once again the worthy choice of Grand Ayatollah Montazeri by the Assembly of Experts as the successor to the leadership. It confirms Ayatollah Montazeri's speech in which he asked for frugality and thrift and a turning away from luxury-loving and consumer-oriented tendencies, as well as staying away from unnecessary formality. It asks the martyr-rearing ummah of Iran to stage a negative resistance to provide the groundwork for the self-sufficiency of the Islamic Republic in all fields.

Executive and judicial officials of the country are asked to deal sternly with hoarders, profit-seekers, and especially the peddlers of death [narcotics' smugglers] and those who spread immorality — all of whom are servants of aggression and the sworn enemies of the Islamic Revolution. They should cut off these looting hands as soon as possible from the property and lives of the people.

The statement concludes by condemning the aggressive acts of the great satan in the expansion of government-sponsored terrorism and attacks against progressive Muslim states, especially Libya. All Islamic governments are invited to cut off political, economic, and military ties with the United States and to rise up in an all-out struggle against this historic criminal.

Prime Mininster Supports 'Anti-Apartheid Army'

LD181816 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 18, IRNA — Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to support the formation of an anti-apartheid army in southern Africa. Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi announced here Wednesday that his government would support a recent African proposal to create a multi-national army to battle South Africa's aparthied regime. The proposal was aired recently by Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe who said he would ask the coming summit meet of the Organization of African Unity for its backing to establish the force.

Iran's prime minister said the creation of an anti-apartheid army would "lead to the independence of the deprived and innocent African people and end the exploitation of their resources by the big powers." The Islamic Republic has supported the anti-apartheid campaign since the 1979 Islamic revolution when it severed diplomatic relations with Pretoria.

In late May the leader of the South-West African People's Organization Sam Nujoma arrived in Tehran for a four-day visit that culminated in the opening of a (SWAPO) embassy here.

Speaking after Wednesday's Cabinet meeting Prime Minister Musavi also said that his government would take advantage of the fall in the oil revenue to change the economic infra-structure towards a self sufficient economy, a long time ambition of the country. Iran's foreign exchange revenue decreased when over production by several countries led to the fall of oil prices in world markets.

But Musavi said "We believe the new situation is an opportunity to achieve a self sufficient economy." The Cabinet has drawn contingency plans after 200 hours of deliberations and would announce them in stages, according to the prime minister.

"The present situation calls for public investment and support" to make the country "dependent on its internal forces, domestic cultivation and internal production" he said.

Referring to recent press reports on black market racketeering, Musavi said "plots or unintended mischiefs" such as hoarding were being carried out to counter government policy but that the police will firmly deal with law breakers.

During the week several newspapers have been reporting police raids on dozens of warehouses where medicine had been hoarded in an apparent effort to create black market and sell the imported commodity at costs several times higher than official prices.

Prime Minister Meets With Iraqi POW Camp Wardens

LD182105 Tehran IRNA in English 1855 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 18, IRNA — Wardens of Iraqi POW camps met Prime Minister Musavi here Wednesday. The prime minister lauded the efforts of the visiting officials and stressed on the significance of their efforts.

Musavi said that the approach of the Islamic goverment towards the Iraqi POWS is based on Islamic, human and cultural values.

Musavi reminded the visiting POW camp officials of hostile foreign propaganda again the Islamic Republic and said while the Islamic government has been doing its best to enhance the intellectual and spiritual status of the Iraqi POWS in keeping with the dictates of Islam the enemies of the Islamic revolution publish contrary claims for manipulating world public opinion.

The prime minister said the enemies of the Islamic revolution hate to witness a spiritual and ethical transformation among the Iraqi POWS in the POW camps and are panicked by the thought of it.

Musavi stressed on the importance of the ideological reformation of the Iraqi POWS in their camps and expressed confidence that all reponsible officials are doing their duties in the manner as they should.

Majlis Speaker on Victory in War With Iraq

GF181444 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Our analysis of the war at the moment is that the war has reached a point when the parties concerned do not want to be patient any longer. Iraq will do its utmost to prove that it can defend itself.

We must take the big step to prove that Iraq is vulnerable. Now is the time to tackle this problem.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, stated this in a meeting with a group of commanders and soldiers of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In this meeting he also stressed that a victory in this war demands greater preparation of the forces. Referring to the global acknowledgement of the failure of Iraq's strategy in Al-Faw, he said: Prior to the "Val-Fajr-8" operations we had nothing to force the Iraqis to accept a defeat, even in our victory at Khorramshahr.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani added: Not only did the Iraqi forces not advance even one step in this area, they retreated every day. It has been some time since they adopted certain tactics in other places, such as erecting barbed wire barriers, digging canals, and planting mines to halt our advance.

He referred to the boasts of the Iraqi military commanders that they will take back Al-Faw and Hajj 'Umran. He said this was a lesson for the Iraqis. He also referred to the huge human and financial losses they suffered, including the loss of 50 helicopters in their attempts to retake Hajj 'Umran. He said that this indicated Iraq's weakness.

The imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, while praising the coordination between the Army and Guards Corps, analyzing the war situation, and referring to the conspiracies of the oppressors to weaken Iran's economic and financial position in the war, said: All that we need at present is to remain prepared. By rendering effective blows we must act so that we have the last word in the war.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that all resources should be mobilized to produce material required at the battlefronts. He said: All we expect from you is to remain ready so that at the proper time we will be victorious.

He also stressed the need for cooperation between the forces. Refering to the resistance and sacrifices of the Army throughout the war, he said: You must realize that if we are victorious in this war it will alter the face of the region and will bring victory after victory for Islam.

He added: After victory here, it will be Israel's turn; it will be invaded by all Muslims of the world. If Saddam falls, it is absolutely certain that a crusade will begin shortly against the Israeli borders, because as long as Saddam and this Ba'thist Party exist, Israel has immunity.

IRGC Commander Foresees Changes in War 'This Year'

LD181539 Tehran IRNA in English 1424 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 18, IRNA — Commander in chief of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Mohsen Reza'i said here Wednesday that Iran would initiate great changes in the Iraqi-imposed war this year. The liberation of Iraqi port city of Al-Faw was an example of the changes to come, he noted.

Speaking to a gathering of members of women's mobilization centers from across the country, the IRGC commander said that Iranian women could help Muslim combatants manufacture light ammunitions or provide logistic and supply services.

Many people have been martyred to establish Islam throughout the world during previous centuries, he said, and because of these martyrdoms the Islamic revolution of Iran became victorious in 1979.

Foreign Minister Departs for Cuba, Nicaragua, CSSR

GF180910 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati left Tehran today, leading a political and economic delegation on an official visit to Cuba, Nicaragua, and the CSSR.

Upon departing Tehran, Velayati told our correspondent that Cuba and Nicaragua play an important role in the Nonaligned Movement. That is why the Islamic Republic of Iran wants to have further contacts with these two countries. Velayati said: In light of the very important conference of the Nonaligned Movement leaders which will be held in Zimbabwe, it is necessary to hold talks with the outstanding and influential members of this movement. These meetings and exchanges of views fall within the framework of ensuring the goals of the Third World.

Meanwhile, Shams Ardakani, the foreign minister's adviser, left for Venezuela and Mexico with two messages from the foreign and oil ministers. During his visit to the two countries, he will hold talks with officials on OPEC oil issues. Ahmad 'Aberi, the other foreign minister's adviser, also left for Nigeria, Gabon, and Angola. He carries similar messages to these countries. This visit is also designed to discuss matters pertaining to OPEC oil issues and Nonaligned Movement issues.

Further Reportage on Visit of Soviet Economic Group

Talks Called 'Positive'

LD181434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that a delegation of Soviet economic experts which has come to Tehran to hold talks on a draft protocol on economic cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union, yesterday afternoon met Mohammad Javad Iravani, the minister of economy and finance and chairman of the permanent committee for economic cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union.

At that meeting Mr Iravani described as positive the outcome of the talks with the USSR delegation of experts and stressed the need to expand of the two countries' economic relations as far as possible.

Committees Reach Agreement

LD182033 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Soviet delegation of economic experts which was visiting our country, left Tehran for Moscow today. During its visit in Tehran, the delegation exchanged views with experts and officials of our country on the agenda of the 10th session of the Iranian-Soviet Standing Commission for Economic Cooperation.

At the same time the four committees of energy, industry and mining, commerce and transport, studied in detail the technical and economic problems existing between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the USSR about which certain agreements were reached.

Among the important issues on which both sides agreed was the drafting of an agreement between the Iranian and Soviet governments on cooperation in setting up hydroelectrical installations in Khoda Afarin and on the border river of Aras from Bist Qal'eh.

Negotiations were also held in connection with the power stations of Martyr Montazeri in Esfahan and those of Varamin and Ahvaz.

The sides also studied problems related to completion of the first phase of expanding the capacity of the Esfahan steel mill up to 1.9 million metric tons of steel a year.

They also extended for another year the long term agreement concerning trade exchanges between the two countries.

In these discussions, new proposals by both sides toward the expansion of future economic relations between the two countries -- such as economic cooperation in joint shipping in the Caspian Sea; the expansion of land, air and sea transport relations; and exchanges of views in the areas of agricultural and fisheries research -- were studied.

At the end of the talks between the Soviet and Iranian experts, the deputy minister for economic and international affairs of our country's Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, described in an interview with our reporter the results of the Soviet delegation's visit to Iran as positive.

He said: After several years of stagnating economic relations between the countries, clear and positive points emerged from this visit for future cooperation between the two countries.

He expressed hope that the experts' negotiations, which will continue in Tehran and in Moscow, will bring about through open (?channels) all-round cooperation between the two countries with mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Kuwait Paper: France Denies Arms Deal With Iran
GF181549 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 20

[Dispatch from Paris]

[Text] In a statement to *AL-QABAS*, well-informed French sources denied a report published in the latest issue of the British *OBSERVER* which notes that a secret agreement was signed between French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac and an Iranian delegation, led by Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri, which visited Paris recently. According to the paper the agreement stipulates refraining from supplying Iraq with new weapons and allocating a fund of $1 billion to enable Iran to purchase French military equipment. French sources told *AL-QABAS* the following:

1. No secret or public agreement was signed between Jacques Chirac and the Iranian delegation or between the French Government and Iran during the recent visit of the Iranian delegation to Paris.

2. France will continue to supply Iraq with new and sophisticated weapons together with a variety of ammunition. Moreover, military cooperation between Paris and Baghdad will not stop and cannot be concealed. This point was reaffirmed during the visit of Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and during his talks with President Mitterand, Jacques Chirac, and senior French officials.

3. France did not sign any agreement with Iran to supply the latter with any weapons or ammunition. Moreover, it is absolutely not likely that the French Government will facilitate Iran's purchase of French military equipment. The French position on dispatching weapons to Iran will not change unless the Iraqi-Iranian war stops.

4. The negotiations continue between France and Iran which pertain to financial differences between the two countries. They neither ended nor was an agreement reached on these differences.

AL-QABAS also learned from well-informed sources in Paris that France informed Iraq that it is ready to sell it Mirage-2000 planes, the most sophisticated French fighters, and that negotiations are currently underway between Paris and Baghdad on reaching an understanding pertaining to the financial aspects of this deal. These sources also reported that France will supply Iraq with a variety of new missiles in addition to a variety of ammunition, particularly artillery shells. An Arab diplomatic source in Paris told *AL-QABAS* that Hamad al-Sayyid, the Arab League's ambassador in Paris, will confer with the Arab ambassadors today and citing French officials, inform them that the *OBSERVER* report is unfounded.

Commentary on Dispute Between Bahrain, Qatar
GF181238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Commentary by the Research Group of the Central News Unit: "A Stalemate in the Bahrain-Qatar Dispute"]

[Text] Within the framework of trying to solve the dispute between the two amirates in the Persian Gulf — Bahrain and Qatar — at the beginning of this week with the mediation of the GCC, the Qatari Armed Forces finally withdrew from the island of Fasht al-Dibal.

At the beginning of last month [as heard] the Government of Qatar had sent military forces to Fasht al-Dibal giving a new dimension to its old dispute with the Bahraini Government over the sovereignty of this island. The island lies next to the islands of Hawar and Qit'at al-Jaradah, making up the Hawar Islands' archipelago. The Bahraini Government claims that in the 18th century the Al Khalifahs had first settled on the Qatari coast and from there went to the Hawar Islands and then on to Bahrain, there to finally gain power.

The government of Bahrain, to prove its point, has presented coins which were minted in this region in the name of the Al Khalifahs. In addition, it presented documents which in 1861, 1880, and 1891 mention agreements signed between Bahrain and Great Britain which indicate that the three Hawar Islands belong to the rulers of Bahrain. At present the Bahraini Armed Forces are present on Hawar Islands and next to Fasht al-Dibal.

To counter this, government sources in Qatar say ownership of the Hawar Islands has always been a source of dispute between the two countries, especially after 1938 when Britain had colonial rule in the Persian Gulf and the then government in London rose to Qatar's defense. In addition to this, the distance between Hawar Island and Qatar is 15 km nearer than its distance to Bahrain.

In any case, when the GCC was formed, one of the points raised was the need for further coordination in the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain over the ownership of the Hawar Islands. It is being said that, according to the agreement devised by the GCC, neither of the two amirates have the right to change the existing status quo in the disputed areas. Therefore, the Qatari Government gave itself the right to intervene militarily in Fasht al-Dibal in order to return the situation to what it was before. But the Bahraini Government said the agreement devised by the GCC gave the Bahraini Navy the right to establish a coast guard station on Fasht al-Dibal. These disputes caused the Qatari Government to oppose the establishment of the Bahraini coast guard station and to attack the island and to hold hostage some 30 workers belonging to a Dutch firm.

Following that, the GCC, which in addition to Bahrain and Qatar includes Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, and Oman, stepped up efforts to solve this dispute and it seems it has achieved some success. In the first stage Qatari troops were to withdraw from Fasht al-Dibal and for the time being Bahraini troops should not return there. This agreement was reached last Saturday. Some 150 Qatari troops, before leaving the island, destroyed the facilities there. The total sum of damages inflicted on the facilities amounts to some 2 million Bahraini dinars. The point worth mentioning here is that so far there seems to be no solution to the dispute and the only effort made by the GCC has been to calm the situation and put a lid on the dispute.

According to reports in the region's press, the plan put forward by the Saudis on behalf of the GCC will stress one point, that is, the two sides can bring up their dispute at the World Court in The Hague in the event of a crisis. Of course, if this happens it could put Qatar in a better political and propaganda position and this is why, according to rumors circulating among important Bahraini circles, if this happens and the dispute is taken to the World Court, the Bahraini Government will go one step further and will bring up the issue of its ownership claim to be Al-Zubarah area in northwest Qatar.

In addition to the military and strategic benefits that the Hawar Islands can bring to any government which controls them, it is being said that either Qatar or Bahrain could expand its territory in the Persian Gulf through this, and perhaps use the existing oil and gas reserves on the islands for their own interests.

In any case we have to note that this type of dispute is not limited to Bahrain and Qatar. Such disputes exist among other governments in the region. For example, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the UAE have disputes over an area called Al-Buraymi. Oman wants to annex three villages in this area, the UAE wants to annex another two villages, but the Saudis want to annex the entire area with its nine villages. Also, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain have disputes over the ownership of Fasht al-(Busa'fah) Island. Saudi Arabia and Qatar have disputes over the income from the two regions of (Khawr al-Hadhir) and (Jabal Naqsh). Finally, one can mention the existing problems between Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait over the neutral zone and also the problems between Jordan and Saudi Arabia over the area of Rub' al-Khali, or the Iraqi claims over the two Kuwaiti islands of Bubiyan and Faylakah.

Apart from the disputes between Iraq and Kuwait and Bahrain and Qatar, the other disputes have so far been silent, although there have been no solutions found for any of them.

Tehran Turkish on Yakub Khan's Visit to United States

GF180704 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Foreign Affairs Minister Yakub Khan's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] Dear listeners. Pakistani Foreign Affairs Minister Yakub Khan has traveled to the United States for a few days of talks at the invitation of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. According to a statement Yakub Khan made on his departure from Islamabad airport, the visit is at the invitation of the U.S. secretary of state for an exchange of views. Meanwhile, reports say that the situation in the region and the latest developments in the international arena will be taken up during the talks.

News agencies have reported that Yakub Khan will hold talks with a number of senators as well. These talks will center on the question of U.S. financial aid to Pakistan. The Pakistani Government has demanded economic aid of $6.4 billion in 1987. However, it is believed that due to the recent rapprochement between the United States and India, Congress will make things a little more difficult for the realization of Pakistan's demand. U.S. military and economic aid to Pakistan since 1982 totals about $3.2 billion. A total of 40 percent of this aid is economic and the remaining 60 percent is military.

The Pakistani Government has been demanding a reduction in the rate of interest on the U.S. aid given to Pakistan. This question was discussed once again during the latest visit the commander of the U.S. Armed Forces [title as heard] paid to Pakistan. Reports say that the United States has agreed to reduce the interest on its aid in return for more bases in that country.

Political observers believe that the talks to be held by the two sides will also cover matters concerning the rapprochement between the United States and India, the border disputes between Pakistan and India, the political future of the Ziaul Haq government, and the effort being made by Pakistan to establish a nuclear industry.

Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo is also expected to visit the United States for talks with the leaders of that country sometime within the next few months.

Meanwhile, because one of the leaders of the groups that are fighting in Afghanistan is in the United States, and in view his talks with Reagan and Shultz, the question of Afghanistan is also expected to be discussed in the talks Yakub Khan will have in that country. However, Yakub Khan made no disclosure prior to his departure on the nature of the discussion on Afghanistan.

Coupon Forgery Network Discovered; Arrests Made

LD182106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Over 300,000 forged general provision coupons were discovered by officials and officers of the Islamic Revolution's Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of Tehran's economic affairs. The supervisor of the Islamic Revolution's Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of economic affairs this morning, in an all-media interview, while announcing this news, stated: Following up on reports on the forging of general provisions coupons and their distribution on a country-wide level and after conducting investigations, the officials and officers of the Prosecutor's Office succeeded in discovering and arresting the network forging and distributing coupons. He added: These coupons were printed by the Turkish *HURRIYET* newspaper printing house, and distributed in Iran by a large gang involving the share of provisions received by 1.5 million people.

He said: This gang, in addition to being intent on profiteering and creating an artificial shortage of general provisions, also intended to deliver a blow to the Islamic revolution. He also stated: Counterrevolutionaries and agents of world arrogance only succeeded in distributing 220,000 coupons out of 307,000 forged coupons and this quantity was destroyed at noon today at the premises of the Public Prosecutor's Office's economic affairs section. The rest of the coupons were delivered to the Islamic Republic of Iran's Embassy in Turkey and will be destroyed. While referring to the point that the fight against hoarding, hoarders, and those who overcharge is continuing, he called on people to assist the Public Prosecutor's economic affairs section

in the discovery of store houses and in the fight against overcharging.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

4 Raiding Iraqi Jets Downed

LD181659 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] According to a report by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran at 1350 and 1408 hours today four attacking Iraqi aircraft over the Ahvaz, Ganaveh, and Al-Faw came under fire from the anti-aircraft units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and were shot down.

According to the latest reports received, the pilot of the downed enemy aircraft over the Ahvaz operational sector has been captured by Islam's combatants.

According to the report of the Khatam ol-Anbiya' Headquarters, center for the joint operations of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the forces of Islam, last night, in a coordinated operations in the southern Majnun Islands, destroyed part of the units of the Zionist Iraqi regime, and while inflicting some blows on the army of Saddamist regime, routed two battalions from Iraq's 3d Army Corps and captured 11 enemy troops. During these operations, 150 of the Zionist Iraqi regime's troops were killed and hundreds of others were wounded.

Communique No 2,505

LD181700 Tehran IRNA in English 1643 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tehran, June 18, IRNA — Three Iraqi war planes were shot down by Iranian anti-aircraft fire in Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province and in Ganaveh, Bushehr Province, at 13:50 hours (10:20 hours GMT) Wednesday, said a military communique here.

Communique number 2505 released by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces said that one of the downed plane's pilot [as received]was captured in Ahvaz by Iranian Muslim combatants.

At least 30 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and seven light or heavy vehicles and seven gun emplacements of theirs destroyed as a result of artillery duels with Iranian gendarmerie forces in southern fronts of Bayat, Zobeydat and Dehloran Tuesday, the communique said.

According to the communique artillery fire of Iranian Muslim combatants pounded Iraqi positions in Hajj 'Umran, Marivan and Panjwin inflicting casualties and losses on them in each front.

In Yebis, southern fronts, the communique said, Iranian artillery fire hit active Iraqi armoured units Tuesday inflicting damage on them and silencing their fire. Heavy artillery fire of Iranian Muslim forces on Iraqi tanks and on enemy troops carrying out engineering operations halted enemy operations, said the communique.

The communique said that sporadic artillery duels continued in Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts Tuesday raging more heavily in Mehran where Iranian forces also prevented deconnaissance flights of Iraqi helicopters.

In southern front of Halaleh, the communique said that Iranian artillery fire prevented Iraqi troops from setting up artificial obstacles. Iranian combat-patrol missions continued throughout the fronts Tuesday during which Iranian forces clashed with some Iraqi patrols and inflicted casualties and losses on them, the communique said.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iraq's Banmil oil installations were the target of sporadic artillery fire of Iranian forces.

Meanwhile, Iraqi long range artillery fire on Abadan in Khuzestan Province Tuesday damaged some houses and shops in the city.